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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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WEATHER—FAIR; WARMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916.

ONE CENT.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES HERE IS BORLAND'S NEW PLAN

Substitute Amendment Offered by Missourian Provides for the Ousting of Tenth Of Federal Clerks.

ORIGINAL RIDER IS DISCARDED

Proposal Is Knocked Out of Bill on Point of Order Amid Applause of House—Defeat of New Plan Expected. Final Round Comes Tuesday.

New Borland Plan.

"That the number of persons in the classified service authorized to be employed in the several executive departments and other executive establishments and the government of the District of Columbia shall be reduced by one-tenth on or before June 30, 1917, and in order that such reduction may be made without loss of service to the government and to equalize the hours of work required of those in the classified employments of the United States, it is made the duty of the heads of the several executive departments and other executive establishments and the government of the District of Columbia to hereafter require, subject to the provisions and exceptions of Section 7 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899, approved March 15, 1898, not less than eight hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order.

"Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the classified employes in those branches of the public service in which employes are now required to work eight hours a day."

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Following a brief discussion, the Borland rider, arbitrarily extending the hours of labor for government clerks in Washington, was ruled out on a point of order argued by Representative Frank Mondell, of Wyoming, and Representative James A. Gallivan, of Massachusetts. The ruling against the rider was made by Chairman Crisp, of Georgia.

Immediately following the ruling, Representative Borland offered a substitute rider, which seeks to evade the rules of the House by specifically requiring a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent in the number of government employes in Washington. While more tightly drawn than the first proposal, the substitute is vulnerable in at least two important particulars.

Mondell to the Front.

By previous agreement the House went into a memorial session at 4 o'clock yesterday, or immediately after Representative Mondell had made a point of order against the substitute. Tomorrow will be District day, so the final round in the fight on the Borland propaganda may not be staged until Tuesday.

The defeat of the rider was greeted with applause from the Republican side with a number of Democrats joining in. While there is a little more than an even chance that the substitute proposal will be knocked out on a point of order, it is believed to be a virtual certainty that it will be rejected on its merits if it stays in the bill and comes to a vote.

Defeats His Purpose.

The effect of the rejection of Mr. Borland's first proposal practically defeats the real purpose of the move—to make a political play attractive to the agricultural part of Mr. Borland's district. The substitute, in an effort to get in under the rules, subordinates the minimum eight-hour provision, the part from which Mr. Borland hoped to make political capital.

Ruling the Borland rider out of order, Judge Crisp said, in part:

"In the opinion of the chair an individual member can offer germane."

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Russ Destroyer Sunk by Mine

Forty-nine Lives May Be Lost in Casualty Reported in Berlin.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Berlin, March 11 (Wireless via Sayville).—The Transocean News Bureau announces receipt of an official report from Sofia to the effect that the Russian torpedo boat Lieutenant Pushkin was sunk by a mine yesterday.

Four officers and eleven sailors were rescued by Bulgarians, the communication states.

No Russian torpedo boat named Lieutenant Pushkin can be located in the naval lists. A destroyer, the Lieutenant Puschtschen, is probably the vessel referred to.

The Lieutenant Puschtschen, formerly the Sadorny, was built in 1903. She was a twenty-seven-knot vessel of 350 tons displacement, with a complement of sixty-four men. The Sofia dispatch says fifteen were saved, which would indicate that forty-nine lives were lost in the casualty.

Roumania Seizes German Grain.

London, March 11.—Roumania has seized 50,000 wagons of cereals which had been sold to Germany, according to the Rome wireless service today. The grain is to be used by the Roumanian army. This grain was part of 100,000 wagons of cereals which had been sold to Germany.

GERMANS GAIN PART OF VAUX IN NEW DRIVE

After 24 Hours of Fighting, Teutons Get Foothold in Village.

BOTH ARMIES RESTING

Attack Launched in Aisne Sector Results in Driving Back French.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, March 11.—After twenty-four hours of furious fighting, the Germans have gained a new foothold in the village of Vaux, and have won complete control of the Corbeaux and Cumieres woods. The German drive into Vaux, marking their greatest gain of the week, is admitted by the French war office.

Exhausted by their tremendous efforts, the men of both armies tonight are resting on their arms while the artillery is keeping up a bitter duel. The fire is most intense in the region of Douaumont. West of the Meuse it has fallen off to some extent, according to the Paris midnight statement, which also asserts that during the afternoon no infantry actions took place at any point of the front.

Drive in Aisne Sector.

Simultaneous with their attacks against Verdun, the Germans launched a determined attack in the Aisne sector. They drove in a French salient at Ville-aux-Bois, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, breaking through the French lines on a front of almost a mile, for a depth of three-quarters of a mile. Twelve French officers, 72 men, a revolver cannon, five machine guns and thirteen mine-throwers were captured.

Paris admits that the Germans penetrated the French positions in this region, but declares that by counter-attacks the greater part of the ground was regained. A sharp artillery engagement is being waged over the contested territory.

The scene of this latest German offensive is a point where the German line approaches closest to Paris. The action is viewed by French critics more as an attempt by the Germans to prevent the concentration of reserves at Verdun by keeping French troops engaged on other sections of the front than as a serious movement.

Germans Mile Nearer.

The French report, which admits the loss of a section of Vaux, states that German troops also are approaching the fort of that name, having progressed up the surrounding slopes.

The German advance puts them almost a mile nearer Verdun, from the northeast. On the opposite bank of the Meuse, where for more than four days French and Germans have been hunting each other down in the splintered Corbeaux woods, the Teutons now are menacing Goose Hill, the dominating French position, from two sides. Their advance through Corbeaux and Cumieres woods seriously menaces the French on the height which, if taken would give the German artillery a clear sweep against the forts to the south. Attacks against Bethincourt, through which the Germans seek to put the French on Dead Man Hill (Mort Homme) in a similar position, have been repulsed.

Dispatches from Rotterdam report that large forces of infantry from the Riga front have passed through Metz on the way to re-enforce the Crown Prince's armies before Verdun.

The German losses are described as tremendous, although this is denied in Berlin.

JUMPS FROM HOSPITAL WINDOW

Brooklyn Man Flees Through Streets in Garb of Father Adam.

New York, March 11.—Frank Marigana, 38, a Brooklyn laborer, has a penchant for doing unusual things. Not content with being alive after jumping from an express train, traveling fifty miles an hour, he dove headfirst from a window in a Weehawken hospital today and ran ten blocks through the town garbed similar to Adam in the Garden of Eden.

Marigana's weakened condition caused him to collapse just as Patrolman Wood appeared. The officer wrapped the man in his heavy coat and he was returned to the hospital.

Germans Tell of Air Raid.

Berlin, March 11.—The admiralty announced today that a successful attack had been made by German aeroplanes on Russian warships in the Black Sea. Some destroyers were hit by bombs dropped from the air machines, which returned safely to their base.

France and Italy Weld Ties.

Paris, March 11.—A new link in the growing friendship between France and Italy was forged today. Premier Briand and the Italian Ambassador have signed a declaration whereby the Italian government renounces privileges and capitulations in the French zone of Morocco.

Baron Rosen Given Passports

Lisbon, March 10 (delayed).—Baron Rosen, German minister to Portugal, received his passports today.

Year More of War Then Draw, Is Opinion of Mr. Balderston, Military Expert and Writer

Correspondent Sees Concluding Phase as Dogged Defensive Struggle by Germany After Hope of Victory Has Gone—Believes Moral Pressure Will Force Great Naval Battle.

Until now, Mr. John L. Balderston has conducted his remarkably successful war correspondence in the customary reportorial manner—recording faithfully the progress of events in the European war zone as the facts came into his possession through the available channels. In this article, he departs from his merely reportorial attitude and makes public his personal opinions on various matters which, at the present moment, are of supreme interest.

Mr. Balderston advances these views on the European military situation with characteristic modesty, almost with diffidence, with the reminder that they are only the opinions of a single, unprejudiced observer, who has no pet theories to promulgate, but who is influenced only by a desire to get at the truth of the matter. It will be recalled, however, by those who have followed Mr. Balderston in his European correspondence that he has shown a singularly acute judgment in his discussions of current military and political affairs in the warring countries and that many of his conclusions have been established by the subsequent facts. His intelligent and conservative treatment of the European situation will make whatever he has to say concerning the probable outcome of commanding interest to all those who have been kept in close touch with the progress of the war through the medium of his admirable weekly letters.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) Paris, Feb. 10.—This is an interview with myself. For many months I have received letters which I may summarize as follows:

"You write articles about military, financial, diplomatic, commercial, political phases of the war, one of which, taken by itself, indicates the allies will win, while the next gives the opposite impression. Sum up to yourself your investigations into all these things and then give us your view of the war as a whole. Who is going to win? How long will it last? Will there be any decision on the sea? What will happen after the war? Is there any likelihood of America being involved in war with either group of powers?"

My work in Europe has been that of a reporter, not that of a war correspondent, by which I mean that I have tried to collect important facts, or the opinions of important people, instead of describing what I see and think. In this one instance I depart from the reportorial method to give my own views concerning the five questions propounded above, probably the five problems of most interest to the world at the present moment. If my beliefs have any value, it is because I left America with an entirely open mind concerning all the great questions of the war, and what I think now is the result of much work in sounding informed opinion upon each point which will be dealt with.

PUBLIC OPINION DIFFERS WIDELY.

Informed opinion upon each issue differs widely, to be sure, not only in the different capitals, but in each separate capital, but the views which merit serious consideration are not those given out by persons in high position, under their own names, for public consumption.

Premier Asquith, for instance, as Bernard Shaw remarked, "since the war began has not said one word about it in public that he could address to any intelligent in private as man to man without winking." And Mr. Asquith is by no means the leading practitioner in Europe of the gentle art of fooling the public by speech and interview.

Who will win the war?

The war will end in a draw, so much of a draw that for generations historians will dispute over which side really won.

This belief is based primarily on the constantly increasing relative superiority of the defense over the offense. Millions of men are digging night and day on the main fronts and shelters can be constructed so deep as to be proof against the mightiest howitzer.

If Germany wins the war, it will result from a separate peace with Russia and a smash by Hindenburg's veterans through the British and French lines to Calais and to Paris and beyond.

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Carmen Near Settlement of Differences as Period for Parleying Draws to an End

Nearly 1,000 Railway Employees Assemble at Early Morning Hour to Hear Report From Representatives Regarding Arbitration.

Prospects of a speedy settlement of the National Capital's first street railway strike were bright at an early hour this morning, when officials of the street car companies and representatives of the striking carmen were in session at the District Building.

The parley limit was extended until 1:30 o'clock, when the committees representing the carmen left the conference and went to National Rifles Hall, near Ninth and G streets northwest, where nearly 1,000 of the men assembled to hear reports. It was the first meeting of the carmen's union since the strike was declared off last Monday afternoon.

At 11 o'clock last night the conferees, as a last resort to settle the points at issue without submitting them to arbitration, sent for Secretary of Labor Wilson, who readily joined in the conference.

Failing to reach an agreement after three days of continuous conferences in the offices of the two companies, both sides came to the Commissioners yesterday morning to again seek the counsel of the Commissioners and the Department of Labor. Although they had conferred at the same table for three days, at the District Building yesterday the committee representing both sides took separate offices, as they did during the long conferences that preceded the end of the strike.

All afternoon and night the Commissioners, assisted by Conciliator William Blackman, of the Department of Labor, went back and forth between the officials and the workmen's committee, vainly trying to effect compromises on the points at issue. It is understood that the demand of the men for 20 cents an hour and an agreement under which officials of the companies would confer with the union from time to time on grievances that might arise are the points that are deadlocking the conferees.

Desperate efforts were made yesterday and last night to settle the points before midnight, because it was feared by both sides that if it became necessary to submit the points to arbitration the settlement so effected might leave "sore spots" on either side that would result in a year of uncertainty, the arbitration agreement being for that period.

Gallieni About to Retire?

Berlin, March 11.—Unofficial reports state that Gen. Gallieni, the French minister of war, is to retire, owing to the German successes at Verdun, which has had three commanders since the assaults on the fortress began.

Portuguese Cabinet Resigns.

Lisbon, March 11.—The Portuguese cabinet resigned today. A war cabinet is being formed to deal with the issues raised by Germany's declaration of war.

Quickest Service to Baltimore.

Baltimore and Ohio Every Hour on the Hour, with up and down-town terminals, Kate Saturdays and Sundays, \$1.50; other days, \$1.75 round trip. Adv.

U. S. TROOPS MOVE INTO MEXICO TO CAPTURE BANDITS

Gen. Pershing Leads 5,000 Cavalrymen Across Border on Villa's Trail; Three More Regiments Rushed.

AERO SQUAD ORDERED SOUTH

Carranza's Aid Expected in Expedition, but Army Will Advance Without Regard to His Wishes—Censorship Established.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 American troops, under the personal command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, are believed to have crossed the Mexican boundary yesterday in pursuit of Villa.

Exact information as to the movement is being withheld under the strictest possible censorship. At a late hour last night the War Department claimed to have no official information that the troops had started.

Members of Congress who called at the War and State departments, however, were privately told that the understanding is that the vanguard of the forces got under way early yesterday.

Seek to Surprise Villa.

The statement in press dispatches from San Antonio, accredited to Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Funston, commander-in-chief of the American border army, to the effect that the expedition would not be organized for two or three days, is believed in official circles here to represent an effort on the officer's part to throw Villa off his guard.

From private but well informed quarters the information came last night that the expedition is being headed by several battalions of the Seventh Cavalry, which were moved early yesterday morning from Tachita to Culberson's ranch, which touches the border at the southwestern corner of New Mexico. From this point a wagon trail leads directly eastward to Ascension, Mexico, where Villa troops were last reported. This objective of the preliminary force is understood to be the vicinity of Casas Grandes, where 800 American Mormons are marooned.

Three Regiments Off to Border.

The War Department last night received from Gen. Funston a request for four additional regiments of cavalry for duty on the border to replace the regiments which will go into Mexico.

In response to this request, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, arranged to send to the border the following regiments:

First, now at Monterey, Cal.

Eleventh, now at Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.

Twelfth, now at Fort Robinson, Neb.

The Fifth Regiment of cavalry will be held in readiness to be sent when urgently needed. This regiment is divided between Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and Fort Sheridan, Chicago.

War Department experts give it as their opinion that Gen. Funston's reason in asking that additional cavalry regiments be sent to the border to take the place of troops leaving for the field is to prevent Villa from making a detour around the pursuing forces and again attacking border towns.

Meanwhile the State Department is considering acceptance of Carranza's proposal for a reciprocal arrangement governing troop movements across the border.

There is the highest official authority for the statement that the United States will agree to Carranza's request for permission to send troops into America if necessary to capture Villa.

Carranza's proposal is recognized as a

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President's Yacht Halts by Appam

Executive and Mrs. Wilson Expected to Stay at Old Point Until Late Today.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Newport News, Va., March 11.—President and Mrs. Wilson, who arrived here this afternoon on the naval yacht Mayflower, walked through the chief business and residential sections of the city before the yacht returned to Old Point, where it anchored for the night. It is said the President will remain in Hampton Roads until Sunday afternoon.

The Mayflower anchored within 150 yards of the German prize ship Appam when she came into this port. A short time later the President came ashore. Secret service men allowed no one to get within speaking distance of the chief executive and his wife.

When the Mayflower returned to Old Point, she dropped anchor near the coast guard cutter Onondaga. An officer from the Onondaga visited the yacht for a few minutes. The purpose of the visit could not be ascertained.

\$100,000 Loss by Fire.

Louisville, Ky., March 11.—Fire which swept the tobacco re-handling plant of Dunkerson and Company today caused \$100,000 damages.

WOOD BOOSTS FOR DEFENSE

Preparedness Declared to Be Most Powerful Agent in Preserving Peace.

POINTS TO WIVES AS ONES WHO SUFFERS THE MOST

Army Officer Tells of Moral Organization Necessary for Best Interests of Entire Nation.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, March 11.—National preparedness does not bring on war, but it is the most powerful agent in preserving peace. That was the theme of a stirring address delivered by Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Wood at the annual dinner of the Suffolk County Society at the Hotel Astor tonight.

"Organization and preparation do not tend to disturb conditions of peace," said Gen. Wood, "but rather make the would-be disturber of peace more thoughtful of the cost, and consequently more conservative."

"The people whom preparedness most concerns both from their number and the unfortunate result of the absence of preparedness, are the men and the wives and families of the men who in war constitute the rank and file of the armies of the world."

"They have and we desire for them a better possible destiny than to become food for powder. But we must not forget that we are confronted by a situation and not dealing with a theory, that while we work for world peace as an ultimate object, we must not be forgetful of the fact that we are living in a time of war, and that we must make prompt and adequate preparation not for it, but as an insurance against it."

Preparedness Definition.

"Preparedness is something which goes far deeper than a mere preparedness of the army and navy through the creation of new regiments or building a number of ships. Real preparedness must rest upon a moral preparedness or moral organization which will make our people think in terms of the nation and its interests and welfare rather than in terms of the state, a locality or personal interests."

"Many people claim that preparedness induces war. This statement is wholly unsound. An international highwayman counts the cost of a contemplated attack just as the burglar avoids the well-guarded house."

"We must remember one thing, and that is, it is the strong, well-prepared nation which decides whether it is to be war or arbitration, and not the weak and unprepared one."

DECORATED CAT'S GRAVE.

But Woman Neglected to Perform Same Office for Father.

New York, March 11.—Mrs. Annie Norris, of Jamaica, daughter of Mrs. Lydia A. Duryea, put flowers on the grave of a pet cat, but none on her father's. This was the testimony in Surrogate's Court, Mineola, L. I., in explanation of Mrs. Duryea's decision to will her son \$10,000 and ignore her daughter.

The will was admitted to probate today by Surrogate H. Selden Weller.

MAUDE ADAMS' MOTHER DYING.

New York, March 11.—Maude Adams left on a special train tonight at the conclusion of the performance of "The Little Minister," at the Empire Theater for Salt Lake City.

Her mother, Mrs. Annie Adams, is dying there. Mrs. Adams is 67 years old, and has been ill for several weeks. Mrs. Adams was a famous actress.